

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

Volume XXXIV. No. 56

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

FOOTHILL THEATRE, Twenty-third st., between 5th and 6th avs.—ROSE AND JULIET.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURGUNDIAN EX-TRAORDINARY.

FRANKLIN THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave.—THE DEBUTANTE OF BRABANT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—MUCH ADU DO ABOUT NOTHING.

BROOKLYN THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—A GEN-ERAL FROM THE SOUTH.

GERMAN STADI THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—THE LADIES OF NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUNTERY DUNCE WITH NEW FEATURES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—BEGUN.

WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Third street and Broadway.—Admission and evening performance.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE YOUNG RE-DEEMER.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—JEANIE DEAN.—FLORENCE BEAUCHAMPEL.

WATERLY THEATRE, 220 Broadway.—LEONETTA BORGIA.—A FETTERED PRINCE OF BURGUNDY.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 51 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES.—PLEASANT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 351 Broadway.—KID-NEY-FAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

IRVING'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 140 Broadway.—KIDNEY-FAN ENTERTAINMENT, &c.

TONY PATTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Broadway.—COMIC VARIETIES, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

ROOSEVELT'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ROOSEVELT'S MINSTRELS.—THE STATE LOTTERY.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SKELETON AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, February 25, 1869.

Notice to Herald Carriers and News Dealers.

Herald carriers and news dealers are in- formed that they can now procure the requisite number of copies direct from this office without delay.

All complaints of "short counts" and spoiled sheets must be made to the Superintendent in the counting-room of the Herald establish- ment.

News men who have received spoiled papers from the Herald office, are requested to re- turn the same, with proof that they were obtained from here direct, and have their money refunded. Spoiled sheets must not be sold to readers of the Herald.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

The cable telegrams are dated February 24.

The bill to abolish University tests was introduced yesterday in the English Parliament.

The sale of the Danish West India Islands is urged by General Bunsen, the Danish Minister of War.

The Persian Ambassador is on his way to Constan- tinople, and in the meantime hostilities between the Russian and Turkish armies are suspended.

Cuba.

La Guasima, the fortified port recently captured by the insurgents, has been retaken by the Spaniards after a bombardment from the fleet and a land attack from the troops. A battalion of 500 troops had immediately marched out to the relief of Puerto Principe. Captain General Dulce had urged the non-commissioned officers of the volunteers to main- tain good order.

The resignation of the United States Consul General at Havana has been accepted. A Cuban who com- manded a volunteer regiment had been superceded.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bills establishing a provisional government in Mississippi and to fur- ther the administration of public justice. The Com- mittee on Private Land Claims made two reports, one for and one against McGarrin's claim to certain lands in California, and two members signing each report. The Copper Range bill was passed over the President's veto by thirty-eight to twelve. The resolution providing for reporting and printing the debates of the Forty-fifth Congress was passed after some de- bate. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up and an amendment proposed by Mr. Wilson for the reduction of the number of infantry regiments to thirty-five by the minister out of fourteen regiments was agreed to. In the evening session num- erous bills were reported from the Military Com- mittee and passed, and also several private bills, after which the Senate adjourned.

The House.

In the House Mr. Parson, from the Post Office Committee, reported back the various Postal Tele- graph bills referred to it. They were then ordered to be printed and laid on the table. Mr. Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit and legalize gold contracts was taken up as unfinished business and passed by a vote of 119 to 62. A resolution to discharge the two recent witnesses, Bell and Reeves, the latter on payment of the expenses of his arrest, was adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and discussed that measure through the evening session until adjourn- ment without disposing of it.

land county and relative to the Emigrants' In- dustry Savings Bank. The Senate then adjourned.

In the Assembly the committee to investigate the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company was increased to five. A resolution relating to gas com- panies in this city and Brooklyn was passed. On motion the rules were amended. Bills were reported author- izing the construction of a canal, railroad in New York and across Italian river, and also authorizing certain roads in Kings and Queens counties to op- erate by steam. A number of unimportant bills were passed. Bills were introduced relative to opening and closing certain streets in Brooklyn, incorporat- ing the Sportsmen's Association of New York and several others of unimportance. An evening session was held, at which several bills were ordered to a third reading. The Assembly then adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

General Grant, in conversation yesterday with Senator Pool, of North Carolina, expressed himself as particularly anxious for substantial reconstruction in the South. North Carolina and Alabama, he said, were among the best reconstructed States of all, and when the rest were as safely and pleasantly back in the Union, he thought, ours would be the happiest country on the globe.

It is deduced from a conversation that General Grant held with General Terry and another gentle- man yesterday that all the southern military com- manders removed by President Johnson will be replaced.

American fishing vessels, it is said, are encroach- ing on Canadian waters, as many as fifty or sixty of them being engaged in herring fishing in the Bay of Fundy. The Deer Island harbors are crowded so full of American ships and nets that there is hardly room for the Canadian vessels, although it is their own ground.

The Osage Indians, who are on their reservations, it is stated, were saved from starvation by the rations issued to them by General Sheridan. Specu- lators claim to have bought their land at nineteen cents an acre. It will be necessary for the govern- ment to feed them until spring.

A fatal case of hydrophobia occurred in Rockland county, N. Y., on Tuesday. Mr. John Eckerson about a month ago was terribly bitten by a mad dog, hav- ing had his hands mangled. A physician immedi- ately tied up the artery and cut out the loose flesh, and the dog was killed. But on Sunday last Mr. Eckerson gave symptoms of hydrophobia and died of the terrible disease on Tuesday.

Tom Allen, who was whipped in two rounds on Tuesday by Charley Gallagher, has challenged him to renew the combat within one week for \$1,000 a side.

The body of Wirt, the commandant of the Ander- sonville prison, was yesterday given up to his friends.

The dead body of a woman was discovered locked up in a room in South Eighth street, Jersey City, yesterday. The husband of the deceased has dis- appeared, and the indications are that she died from pure neglect and destitution.

A convention to institute measures for the im- provement of navigation in the Tennessee river is in session in Chattanooga. Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is President.

A woman shot and killed a man named Devine at Alton, Ill., on Monday night, while he was attempt- ing to outrage her person.

The City.

Mr. J. D. Maxwell, of the firm of Clarke, Dodge & Co., appeared before Assessor Webster yesterday in answer to a summons to make a statement in regard to the capital of the firm and to answer way tax re- quirements of the Internal Revenue law had not been complied with. Mr. Maxwell did not have his books, however, and the examination was postponed to a future day to allow him to look them over.

The city stage lines, in their revenue returns for January, show aggregate receipts of \$72,751, the city railroads \$573,837 and the places of amusement \$254,920. Tammany makes the largest return among the theatres.

A young man named Krapp entered the store No. 273 Fulton street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon and attempted to shoot one of the young ladies employed there, a Miss Cassie King. He had formerly been engaged to her, but she had lately discarded him on account of his bad habits. The shot merely grazed Miss King's hand, and the young man was arrested. A writing on his person pointed to the belief that he intended also to kill himself after killing the young lady. He was committed.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Bremen, Captain Leist, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to- day for Southampton and Bremen. The P. M. will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Saragossa, Captain Ryder, will leave pier No. 8 North river at three P. M. to-day for Charleston, S. C.

The stock market yesterday was active and ani- mated. Pacific Mail, Fort Wayne and Michigan Southern were the leading features of the general list. The express stocks "dropped" five to six per cent. Gold declined to 132 1/4.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General J. B. Page, of Vermont; General S. F. Carey, of Washington; Mayor S. McClellan, of Wheeling; W. D. Walcott, of New York Mills; J. Langdon, of Elmira, and General W. J. Cullen, of Montauk, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Miles, of the United States Army; George T. Reynolds, of Providence; John Orr, of Newburg, and H. A. Moss, of St. Paul, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain W. A. Simmons, of steamship Henry Clay, and Benj. Bark, of Tennessee, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

W. H. Tucker, of North Carolina; W. F. Crow, of St. Louis, and Lorenzo Fisher, of Providence, R. I., are at the Maitly House.

Major General Kookuk, of Iowa; Colonel S. T. Bar- ney, of the United States Army, and Edward Reilly, of Lancaster, Pa., are at the Westminster Hotel.

Colonel Van Horn, of Buffalo; Dr. H. Thomas, of Baltimore, and Surgeon Reed, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Colonel McCook, of Delaware, and General W. V. Wright, of Leavenworth, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

E. Wendell and Caleb Cushing, of Washington; Senator Shafter, of Albany; William G. Fargo, of Buffalo; Judge A. R. Johnson, of Utica, and Dr. L. Jones, of Texas, are at the Astor House.

Progress of Our Revolution in Washington.

The Senate to-day stands before the people as the holder of usurped power. This power was acquired, little by little, as our revolution progressed, and as our war forced, as all wars force, a firmer centralization upon the govern- ment. Had the war continued four years longer it would have ended in a military dicta- torship. The process would have been simple: First, an overthrow of all the minor elements upon which our government is sup- posed to work in peaceable times and the con- centration of the power in the most forcible existing body—the Senate; then the control of the Senate by a few of its most daring and ambitious leaders; then the discovery of these leaders that they require to be backed up by a strong military power, and, finally, the over- turning of everything by the military element created, and the installment of a dictator. This was the road we were on when the war ended and the political and military columns halted. The good sense of the people, the progress of the country, the press, as the ex- ponent of everything valuable in our national construction, very naturally demanded a return to our normal condition. In the history of every other country the restoration of usurped powers has cost blood. When the Roman republic hung upon the sword of the boldest soldier her citizens could look back and trace the same track of lost republi- canism which has been threatening us. Venice, in her oligarchical despotism, travelled the same road. France, in the French revolution, went through the same formula, despite the

rigid title of "citizen," which marked her stern effort at pure republicanism.

We have for the past three years been settling the war-stirred elements and finding where we stand as the result of our great revolution. So soon as the good sense of the nation measured political swords with the usurpers of power it spoke through that body—the House of Representatives—which is in closest sympathy with the people, and took the first step—the repeal of the Tenth of Office law—towards a restoration of the three branches of government to their proper positions. The Senate, however, has failed to recognize this action of the sovereign element, and consequently stands as an oli- garchical body, defiant and disposed to cling to the power which has very naturally centred in it, but which it only clings to from the natural love of power. There are, be- sides, certain auxiliary causes which induce the Senate to cling to its position, and these are the influence of rings of harpies who, pushed like scum to the surface in time of commotion, have naturally clustered around the body which possesses the strength to prevent them from again sinking. These make the United States Treasury their objective point, and prosecute their siege with an obstinacy which, if it has no other merit, is a compliment to American tenacity even as displayed in the worst element among us. In the Senate we find men who are most thor- oughly under the influence of these rings; nay, who are believed to participate in the schemes of wholesale plunder aimed at the public revenue. The operations which have lately taken place in Wall street in gold and United States bonds are the best proof of this, and the railway schemes which were lately thrust before Congress like an avalanche only swept by without great damage owing to the public disgust at the system of plunder which they represented.

There now stand before the nation two rival systems struggling for the mastery—the people, as represented by the newly elected President, and the Senate, with its absorption of power and its corruptions. Which will win be- comes a very important question with the people. If the former is successful we shall return to the quiet and prosperity which so boldly marked the period just previous to our civil war; if the latter triumph, then shall we enter the condition which precedes further political over- turnings. The Senate, clinging to its power, will indicate that the people are discontented with the form of government as inaugurated through the old constitution, and are prepared to adopt new and different principles, adapted radically to the times and demands of the nation in the broader scope which opens as we survey the field of America and what it promises. If the coming battle between Grant and the Senate be not won by the former it will be a good proof that the constitution of the United States was only suited to our de- velopment as a people while we were in the crude process of national formation by par- ties, and that these parties, uniting for general action, must have a different fun- damental law for their government. We there- fore look with great interest to the first month of the coming administration, for it will be pregnant with great results to the people of the United States. If Grant exhibits his solid character here as he has elsewhere, he, as the representative man, backed by the people who elected him, and their representatives in Congress who support him, will overturn the great ring, the Senate, and start upon the road to our future with a government less inclined to wreck us by radical action.

Adverse Report of the Congressional Committee on the Postal Telegraph System.

We publish in another part of the paper the report of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads upon the postal telegraph system. The committee had before it the several plans and proposed bills of Mr. Washburne, of Mr. Hubbard and of Mr. Hall, and reports ad- vantageously to all and to any governmental control of the telegraph. The argument of this sagacious committee, if argument it can be called, is spread at length before our readers, and it is unnecessary, therefore, to repeat it here. It is the weakest and silliest document ever laid before a public body. From beginning to end it is a tissue of special pleading in favor of the existing telegraph monopoly and against any progress or change for the benefit of the public. It is precisely the same garbled and one-sided view of the subject that was submitted to the committee by the telegraph monopolists and has all the appearance of having been concocted by them. We shall take another op- portunity to expose the misstatements, absurd assumptions and false conclusions of this report.

GENERAL GRANT'S CABINET.—General Grant

the other day, it appears, gratified a number of visitors with the lifting of a corner of his "Cabinet curtain." He will retain General Schofield for a little while in the War Office to make some contemplated army changes; but he will finally have a Cabinet made up entirely of civilians. And he gave notice that he had resolved to give Pennsylvania a member, and had hit upon an old friend, a competent man and a good republican, who would be as much surprised as anybody at his appointment. The General furthermore intimated that he did not think much more would be known of his Cab- inet until he sent in the names on the 5th of March. As for the Johnson establishment, excepting Schofield, it will have to go. A week and a day and then the long agony will be over. There are seven prizes. In the Cab- inet wheel and at least seventy-seven blanks, and the public drawing will come off on the 5th.

QUITE RIGHT.—That was a correct remark

of a Western paper, while commenting upon a proposed new line of railway between New York and Chicago, estimated to cost thirty-six millions, when it stated that "the heaviest part of the expense would be the cost in money to carry the enterprise through the Legislatures of New York, New Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio and Indiana, in opposition to the powerful railroad interests of those States." When shall we have honest men in high official places?

"TORTURE OF AMERICAN CITIZENS".—The

inflation the public is undergoing in being compelled to read the long-winded accounts of alleged personal sufferings at the hands of the barbarous Lopez of Paraguay.

Progress of the Revolution in Cuba and Change in the Spanish Policy.

General Caballero de Roda is to succeed General Dulce as Governor General in the Island of Cuba. This is the tenor of a short despatch yesterday from Madrid—short but full of meaning. Dulce was the man for concilia- tion, the man of the amnesty, free press, free speech and representation in the Cortes. Roda is the man who put down insurrection in Cadiz with the cannon and deluged the streets of dis- satisfied Malaga with grape shot. The two men represent great principles and give a fair picture of the change which has come over the dream of Spain in relation to Cuba. The progress of the revolution there has been so rapid and so great that a new policy has succeeded the old one in the Spanish government as well as in the Spanish population in Cuba. The latter at first scouted the idea that the Cubans could or would do anything towards over- throwing the colonial government. Now they have done so much that the Spanish popu- lation in Cuba think that every Cuban should be at once tried by a military commission and executed to save the honor of Spain.

Caballero de Roda comes to Cuba to fall more signally than Dulce has done, and Dulce has failed from the want of common sense on the part of the home government and the Spaniards residing in the island. Had he been authorized to act in the spirit of the nineteenth century instead of the sixteenth, and to establish a Colonial Assem- bly he would have preserved the island to the Spanish monarchy. There were not wanting Cubans in Madrid who urged these views upon General Dulce before his departure for Cuba, but he either could not or would not listen to them. He now goes back with the simple satisfaction that he can say to Azcárate and Bernal, "You were right." The Caballero de Roda comes to a different banquet—a banquet of blood. From Cape May to the river Damaji, two-thirds of the territorial extent of the Island of Cuba, the Spanish government holds only the ground its troops stand upon or the guns of its ships cover. Instead of being able to reconquer the Central and Eastern Departments the struggle will now be to hold the Western, for there the fires of revolution have caught at several points. This will require more troops than Spain can under any contingency send to Cuba, and more money and material resources than Roda can possibly gather. He may shed much blood, he may rival Murillo, of Venez- uela, in infancy, but the result will be the same—the Spanish element must leave Cuba or perish by the sword they have drawn.

In the early future a sore difficulty will press upon our government. When your neighbor's house is on fire the principle of intervention is an admitted right. Not only may we intervene to save ourselves from danger, but the voice of humanity calls us as well to save life and property. If the tenant, possessed with the fury of a madman, insists upon consigning everything to the flames, he may be controlled or even dispossessed. This madman's policy would seem to be that which inspires the Spanish element in Cuba, and our government, as the next and strongest neighbor, will be called upon to intervene. We must intervene there. The day has gone by when the madman of Europe can be permitted to repeat the atrocities which the early part of the present century witnessed in every Spanish American country on this Continent. The establishment of a free government in Cuba and its admission to the Union would be the best solution for all parties there, and one which would save us infinite trouble in the future. The Jacksonian policy in Florida is the only one which will save General Grant from a host of Spanish flies, and he should be prepared to adopt it in his own behalf and that of the country.

IS GENERAL SHERIDAN WANTED?—At a

Washington birthday celebration in Winches- ter, Va., some commotion was created by the retirement of a company of firemen from the procession because a United States flag was carried by one of the pioneers. It was at Winchester General Sheridan made his famous ride and won a splendid victory for the Union arms; but it is a piece of childishness and folly for the people of that region to cherish the recollections of that period in these days of tardy reconstruction for Virginia. We hope there will never be occasion for General Sheri- dan again to visit Winchester in an unfriendly spirit.

THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.—A lot of lame

ducks and awkward operators, with the exten- sible object of reforming certain abuses of the present stock boards, have started a new organization styled the National Stock Ex- change. The reformation should go the other way and reduce instead of increase the num- ber of stock boards. One stock exchange is sufficient to transact all the legitimate business of the city. The new affair will never amount to anything.

The Church Militant—Fighting Parsons.

So long as the Church militant is a thing of the future the Church militant, we suppose, must remain a thing of the present. If it is the age of ritualistic it is also the age of an- gular Christianity. From Charles Kingsley and the author of "Tom Brown's School Days" it is a big leap to Parson Sharman, but the space includes a singularly homogenous class. Parson Sharman likes a row, but so do Kingsley and Hughes; so, too, does Parson Brownlow. Force in the pulpit is required in Washington if anywhere. Sharman on the stage is the very man that is needed. On the boards of the National theatre he might be- come a power. Fighting the Devil and Andy Johnson on Sunday and stationer Dempsey on Monday, and ready for any other foe on any other day, Mr. Sharman would have hard work. But the hard work might be useful and even beneficial. To purify Washington would be a hard task, but if this soldier of the Church militant can do it let him. His labors will prove a national blessing. Let him go on. With uplifted arm and voice let him fight the good fight. Although an ex-captain of a foreign army, there is evidently pluck in him. We mean to watch this modern Hercules.

FEMALE PROGRESS OUT WEST.—A lady in

Iowa county, Iowa, advertises herself as an "attorney-at-law." We suppose we shall next have the farmeress petitioning the Presi- dent for a commission for a daughter as an officer in the army.

Dining the Rebel Chiefs—A Manhattan Movement for 1872.

The volunteer Cabinet-maker and general dispenser of the spoils for the incoming ad- ministration, finding his occupation gone in that line of business, has undertaken the role of the late Miles O'Reilly in getting up fancy dinners. The initiator, in this as in almost every other special field of enterprise, falls be- hind the original explorer; but still in this case he will pass. His latest effort is pretty fair. It is a fancy sketch of a dinner by the Manhat- tan Club to the late rebel chief, John C. Breckin- ridge, at which it appears numerous other rebel chiefs were present, sandwiched between the leading members of the club. Genuine or fictitious, the grouping of these characters is consistent with their democratic affinities, and we know, too, that since the war the Manhat- tan Club, in view of the reconstruction of the democratic party, has lost no opportunity to dine and wine, in a quiet way, every rebel chief dropping into the metropolis; and we know that nearly all of them, from Jeff Davis down to Mosby, have dropped in, from time to time, under the benign dispensation of Andy Johnson.

A great haul of these rebel big fish was made at the National Tammany Convention of July last, and a great outlay in soft crabs and champagne was cheerfully adopted by the Manhattan Club in doing the honors to these distinguished guests. *Cui bono?* It was for the same reason that a man plants a field of cotton or buys a bit of ground or dabbles in Erie. It is all a matter of speculation. For instance, the New York engineers of the Manhattan Club laid and managed the wires of the Tammany National Convention. They found in that Convention a Southern balance of power represented by the rebel chiefs present, and by cultivating General Wade Hampton and his associate paladins of the Southern chivalry "the bloated bond- holders" of the club were enabled to wind "the Pendleton escort" round their fingers.

Here, then, the mystery of these Manhattan dinners or suppers to these leaders of the "lost cause" is explained. It is simply the George Sanders method of electioneering re- duced to a regular system on a good cellar of wine and a liberal fund for the Washington Market. The Manhattan Club have lively hopes of a democratic President in 1872. They have been, since the fiasco of Tammany Hall, preparing for their next great opportunity. They anticipate the restoration, with the nigger vote, of their old Southern balance of power in the next national election, and they are laying their pipe and wires among the magnates of the South for the Convention, because the Convention will settle everything. Thus the investment, in the kindly offices of fraternal hospitality, of a good feed occa- sionally, involving a dozen or two baskets of wine and a few barrels of Saddle Rocks and Shrewsbury, in honor of some such returning democratic prodigal son as Wade Hampton, Beauregard, Forrest, Magruder, Dick Taylor, Breckinridge, Captain Semmes or Jake Thompson, may yield in 1872 the splendid dividends to the Manhattan Club of the first pickings of the spoils of the succession. And why not? Is there a more beautiful lesson in the Holy Scriptures than that of the prodigal son and the killing of the fatted calf in honor of his repentance and return home again? Is there an example of forgiveness that can be more worthily followed, especially if it can be made to pay better than a petroleum well or a gold mine? In this way and in this view the Manhattan Club, like charity, has covered a multitude of sins, and still its wine is not exhausted nor are its oysters all consumed.

THE COMB AND SOAP QUESTION.—Touch-

ing on the matter of Congress using fourteen hundred dollars' worth of combs and soap, the New Orleans Crescent remarks:—"There is no danger that the Royal street concern (Louis- iana Legislature) will incur any such expense. Combs and soap would be superfluous articles among our legislators, a large proportion of whom couldn't use a comb if they would and wouldn't use soap if they could." It will not require much acuteness to discover the kink in that suggestion.

DON'T ALL SPEAK AT ONCE.—Who is

the Pennsylvania man that is going into General Grant's Cabinet?

ANTIEDILUVIAN RESEARCHES IN PENNSY-

LVANIA.—Ever since the announcement that Pennsylvania was to be represented in Grant's Cabinet, and that the happy man was even himself ignorant of the bliss in store for him, the antediluvian researches have been going on by the newspapers in that State to discover who the individual is. The tertiary period has already been reached and the strata found to be of a calcareous formation.

The Dictatorship in Spain.

The provisional government in Spain has resigned its functions and Marshal Serrano has been entrusted by the Cortes with full execu- tive power for the time being. This is a dictatorship and is one of the strides in the present march of Spain from a hated despotism to—whatever the future shall bring, a republic, a monarchy or anarchy. The latter is just as probable as either of the others; for amid the mass of intrigue and corruption which is now festering at Madrid no man even of the most actively engaged in it can tell what an hour may bring forth. Every journal there published is the acknowledged paid organ of some party chief, and no one believes that the announced purposes of the leaders are any- thing more than puppets to amuse the public and deceive their opponents. Two days since it was announced that the large number of nine members composing the provisional gov- ernment was found to be unwieldy and that a triumvirate would be appointed, which, in the process of cooking, has been boiled down to the dictatorship of Marshal Serrano.

There are two little points in the curt tele- graphic account of the proceedings in the Cortes which, in view of some of the ante- cedents, are a little stimulative to our curiosity. It is very widely asserted, and to some degree believed, that the late provisional government, under the presidency of Marshal Serrano, was favorably inclined to the claim of the Montpensier branch of the Bourbons to the throne. General Prim, however, assures the Cortes that the late dynasty will never reason the throne. His friend, Ad- miral Topete, who opened the revolution which

drove the Bourbons from Spain with his ship in the harbor of Cadiz, also asks the Cortes to pass an act of indemnity for the navy in its acts in the recent revolution. And what of the army? And does Prim's speech convey a threat? To our view these small straws would seem to indicate a rupture of the provisional government, and that affairs in Spain are not really so serene as they seem to be.

We must judge the men by the popular elements they represent. Let us look at those. Serrano is the incarnation of the old union- liberal, the generals who succeeded at Vical- varo in seizing power in 1854, and have since controlled the government and the army. Prim represents the anti-Bourbon progress- istic element, with a strong dash of Prim. For two years he schemed to overthrow Isabella, but could do nothing until the Vicalvarista joined hands with him under stipulations which gave them the control of the new government. He received the command of the army, but with enemies above him in the government and beneath him in the ranks. The present movement would seem like a detestment from his revolutionary position as master of the situation, and leaves Spain in possession of Serrano, with the pertinent inquiry, And what of Prim?

Mlle. Nilsson Coming to America.

After all we are to have the great Swedish prima donna, Mlle. Christine Nilsson, in America. It will be seen by a telegram from Paris, in to-day's HERALD, that the grand Mogul of opera managers, opera owners and railroads, James Fisk, Jr., has made a con- tract, through Mr. Tayleur, his agent, with the world-renowned cantatrice. She is to appear next winter at Mr. Fisk's Grand Opera House, New York, and is to perform a hundred and forty nights altogether in the United States, and will receive a thousand dollars in gold for each performance, besides expenses paid for herself and her retinue of thirteen persons. These are the same terms for which she agreed to appear in England and which she had rejected three times before for an engagement to come to the United States. There will be an extraordinary *furore* un- doubtedly when this great prima donna makes her appearance here. Mr. Fisk will immor- talize himself and overtop all the railroad and opera managers of the day. From this time forward the small fry managers of opera and im- presarios must hide their diminished heads. Their old companies and one-horse establish- ments cannot stand before the magnificent four-in-hand style of doing business of the great railroad king, backed by forty millions, more or less, of Erie stock. We have entered upon a new era of opera, and henceforth the grandest Wall street operations are to be intimately connected with the highest order of music and the *coulisses*. Swedish, Italian and French nightingales, the grandest theatrical spectacles, and all the attractions of superb legs and beautiful forms are to be associated with stocks, bonds, railroad enterprises, and the bulls and bears of Wall street. Mr. Fisk has got the inside track in this new develop- ment of the age, and will leave Vanderbilt, Drew, Gould and all the other railroad kings far behind unless they wake up to a realizing sense of their fading honors. Drwg was a sort of religious Mogul, but since his patent brick church which, at Morrisania, crumbled and fell, he has lost ground. Indeed that catas- trophic may be regarded as a sign that the fates protest against a union of Wall street stock operations with religion. Now, there is a fine chance to recover his fame and power and to rival the magnificent Fisk by bringing out the famous Patti and inaugurating opposition opera to Nilsson and her troupe. Or, if he has lost his ambition, we recommend Com- modore Vanderbilt or Gould to engage the Diva at once and at any cost. Nothing can run opera in this country on a grand scale here- after but railroads and Wall street. Who will rival Fisk? Who will be the greatest man of the times?

SEVERE ON THE OFFICIALS.—A New Or-

leans paper thinks there is no necessity for making a fuss about a New York deputy sheriff being discovered a great malefactor, for, under Congress, almost all the offices in the South have been filled with malefactors, and it would not make much difference whether the sessions of the Legislatures were held in the State capitals or the peniten- tiaries.

DEUNKENNESS AT A DISCOUNT.—A man in

Milwaukee was imprisoned for cruelly beating his wife. Poking his nose through the cell bars he ejaculated, "I thank God I'm not locked up for any mean, dirty crime like get- ting drunk." That man would do to join Dick Yates' Congressional temperance society, which would then constitute precisely two members.

"NOT FOR JOE."—The Germantown (Pa.)

Telegraph says if Pennsylvania is to have a member in Grant's Cabinet John W. Forney is the proper man. Forney may be a very good man for a "small party in a lobby," but as for a place in the Cabinet of General Grant, such an honor probably is "not for Joe," or John.

THE WRONG ARTICLE.—A sample of Minne-

sota wheat has been sent to Washington to be analyzed by a committee